

KRASNOGORSKIY, N.N.

Infra-red body radiation on children in hypnotic (separated) states
of the cortex of the large hemispheres. Zh. vysshei nerv. deiat.
Pavlova 1 no.3:376-382 May-June 1951. (GLML 23:2)

1. Institute of Experimental Medicine, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.

KRASNOGORSKIY, N.N.; PRATUSEVICH, R.M.; IVANOVA, M.A.; KUROVA, O.V.;
SLOBODZHINSKAYA, I.S.

Characteristics of unconditioned radiating reflexes in acute
poliomyelitis in children. *Pediatrics* no.1:58-65 Ja-F '54.
(MLRA 7:3)

1. Iz otdela fiziologii i patofiziologii vysshey nervnoy deyatel'-
nosti cheloveka Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny Akademii
meditsinskikh nauk SSSR i nervnoy kliniki Nauchno-issledovatel'-
skogo pediatricheskogo instituta. (Poliomyelitis) (Reflexes)

KRASNOGORSKIY, N.N.; LEVINTOVA, S.Ye.

Unconditioned radiation reflexes in rheumatism in children.
Pediatria no.5:27-28 S-O '54. (MLRA 7:12)
(RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE, in infant and child,
unconditioned radiation reflexes in)

KRASNOGORSKIY, N.N.; RUMYANTSEVA-RUSSKIKH, M.V.

Unconditioned radiation thermal reflexes in poliomyelitis in children. Zhur.nevr. i psikh. 55 no.2:96-100 F '55. (MLRA 8:4)

1. Laboratoriya izucheniya vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti (zav. prof. N.I.Krasnogorskiy) Leningradskogo instituta pediatrii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR i Instituta nevrologii (dir. prof. N.V. Konovalov) AMN SSSR.

(POLIOMYELITIS, physiology,

body heat emission in child.)

(BODY TEMPERATURE, in various diseases,

polio. in child., heat emission in child)

Красногородский, Н.Н.

KRASNOGORODSKIY, N.N. (mladshiy)

New apparatus and method for measuring infrared radiation when studying the higher nervous activity in children. Zhur.vys.nerv. deiat. 7 no.4:619-625 J1-Ag '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Institut fiziologii im. I.P.Pavlova Akademii nauk SSSR i Vinnitskiy meditsinskiy institut.

(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiology,
higher nervous activity, appar. for measurement &
infrared method of investigation (Rus))

(INFRARED RAYS,
in higher nervous activity investigation, appar. for
measurement (Rus))

KRASNOGORSKIY, N. N., Doc Med Sci — (diss) "Study of infrared radiation
~~under~~ nonconditioned and conditioned vascular reflexes of healthy and
sick children." Len, 1958. 30 pp (Acad Sci USSR, Inst of Physiology
Im I. P. Pavlov), 100 copies (KL, 17-58, 111)

-71-

KRASNOGORSKIY, N.N., dots.

Infrared radiation in children with toxic dyspepsia [with summary
in English]. *Pediatrics* 36 no.3:44-49 Mr '59. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Iz kafedry detskikh bolezney (zav. N.N.Krasnogorskiy) Vinit'skogo
meditsinskogo instituta (dir.-dotsent S.I.Korkhov)
(DIGESTIVE ORGANS--DISEASES) (VASCULAR SYSTEM--DISEASES)

KRASNOGORSKIY, V. (Donetskaya obl.)

Delayed house warming. Sov.shakht. 13 no.2:33-34 F '64.

(MIRA 17:3)

1. Sotrudnik neshtatnogo otдела zhurnala "Sovetskiy shakhter".

KRASNOGORSKIY, V. (g. Donets)

Two styles of work. Sov.shakht. 11 no.2:38-39 F '62.

(MIRA 15:1)

1. Neshtatnyy korrespondent zhurnala "Sovetskiy shakhter".
(Donets Basin--Coal miners)
(Courts of honor)

KRASNOGORSKIY, V. (Donetsk)

What about the initiative of the mine committee? Sov.shakht. 11
no.4:19-20 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Neshtatnyy korrespondent zhurnala "Sovetskiy shakhter."
(Donets Basin--Coal miners)

TURCHANINOV, A.A., inzh.; Prinsipalni uchastnye: TORCHIN, Ya.G., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; USTYUKHIN, I.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; ALEKSEYEVA, T.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KRASNOIYEVTSEVA, N.V., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; GORDON, V.N., starshiy tekhnik-laborant; SAVINA, L.A., starshiy tekhnik-laborant; SOROKINA, A.I., starshiy tekhnik-laborant.

Determining the labor input for the manufacture of the basic types of production in the woolen and worsted industry. Nauch.-issl.trudy TSNIIShersti no.18:185-248 '63.

(MIRA 18:1)

ACC NR: AP7000905

(N)

SOURCE CODE: GE/0025/66/009/009/0273/0281

AUTHOR: Lejpunskij, A. I.; ~~Krasnojarov, N. V.~~; Nikolaev, M. N.; Orlov, V. V.;
Trojanov, M. F.; Chromov, V. V.

ORG: Institute of Physical Energy, Obninsk, SSSR (Physikalish-Energetisches Institut)

TITLE: Physical problems in the development of fast power reactors (Summarizing
report) [Presented at a Conference on Reactor held in Budapest in 1965]

SOURCE: Kernenergie, v. 9, no. 9, 1966, 273-281

TOPIC TAGS: fast reactor, nuclear power reactor, nuclear reactor technology

ABSTRACT: The state of the developments in the theoretical and experimental physics of the fast energy reactors in the Soviet Union is reviewed. Work on the fast reactor BN-350 having a thermal power of 100 MW and an electric power of 350 MW has been recently initiated and its construction is expected to be completed by 1968--1969. The physical and technological feasibility of a fast reactor having an electric power of 1000 MW is being studied at the present. The experimental reactor BOR has been developed for the study of operational characteristics of high temperature and high pressure reactors. In a general way the review covers the following subjects:
1. development of methods for physical analysis, including multidimensional multi-group calculations, systematization of computation methods and various approximations related to their accuracy, complex computations and optimization of the reactor

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP7000905

operations; 2. experimental study of the physics of fast reactors, which include large scale experiments on critical systems, exponential experiments, heterogeneous effects, Doppler effect; 3. problems encountered when determining the nuclear data for the physics of the reactor. The experimental work, especially the exponential experiments for fast neutrons, were performed at the Institute of Physical Energy (Physikalisch-Energetisches Institut) on the reactor BR-1. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 18/ SUBM DATE: 05Jan66/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 023

Card 2/2

YAKHONTOV, L.N.; KRASNOKUTSKAYA, D.M.; RUBTSOV, M.V.

Synthesis and some conversions of 1-phenyl-1-oxy-2-methoxy-methylcyclohexane. Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.10:3190-3197 0 '61.

(MIRA 14:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S.Ordzhonikidze.

(Benzene)

BERENFELD, V.M.; YAKHONTOV, L.N.; YANBUKHTIN, N.A.; KRASNOKUTSKAYA, D.M.;
YATSENKO, S.V.; RUBTSOV, M.V.

Synthesis of substituted 4-(β -diethylamino- α -methylbutylamino)
2-styrylquinolines. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.7:2169-2177 J1 '62.
(MIRA 15:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy
institut imeni S.Ordzhonikidze.
(Quinoline)

RUBTSOV, M.V.; YAKHONTOV, L.N.; KRASNOKUTSKAYA, D.M.

Synthesis and some transformations of 1-(pyridyl-2'-methyl)
-1-hydroxy-2-methoxymethylcyclohexane. Zhur. ob. khim. 34
no.8:2610-2617 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy
institut im. S. Ordzhonikidze.

L 8115-66 EPF(c)/EWA(h)/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(b)/FCC/EWP(t) LJP(c) GM/JD

ACC NR: AP5028355

SOURCE CODE: UR/0362/65/001/011/1160/1167

AUTHOR: Germogenova, T. A.; Krasnokutskaya, L. D.

ORG: Institute of the Physics of the Atmosphere, AN SSSR (Institute fiziki atmosfery AN SSSR)

TITLE: Angular and vertical distribution of reflected terrestrial radiation in the band of ozone absorption in the spectral range 0.20—0.34 μ

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika atmosfery i okeana, v. 1, no. 11, 1965, 1160-1167

TOPIC TAGS: terrestrial radiation, ultraviolet spectral range, atmospheric brightness coefficient, solar radiation, solar vertical upwelling radiation, downwelling radiation, ozone absorption, dispersion angle, indicatrix

ABSTRACT: The method of computing characteristics of the terrestrial radiation field in the ultraviolet spectral range from 0.20 to 0.34 μ is discussed, and the angular reflection of the radiation is studied by coefficients of atmospheric brightness. The brightness coefficients are based on the angles: θ (the sighting), ζ (the incidence of solar radiation), and φ (the azimuth of the solar vertical). The intensity of the reflected upwelling radiation depends upon the regions of strong and weak ozone absorption. The brightness coefficient increases with the increase of ζ , especially in the region of strong absorption. The variation of the brightness

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UDC: 551.521.2

L 8115-66

ACC NR: AP5028355

coefficient is caused by two effects: the change in the dispersion angle and the indicatrix and the geometrical increase in the dispersing layer. A distinct minimum of the intensity of downwelling radiation occurs in the layer of strong absorption at a height of 40 km and a maximum at a height of 60 km where the amount of ozone is small. A new term $\Phi_{\lambda}^{\uparrow} = I_{\lambda}^{\uparrow} / S_{\lambda}$ is introduced, by which the upwelling radiation is studied. I_{λ}^{\uparrow} is the radiation reflected upward, and S_{λ} is the incident solar radiation of a chosen wavelength. $\Phi_{\lambda}^{\uparrow}$ is analyzed at various λ and θ , and the result is represented graphically. The vertical distribution of upwelling and downwelling radiations in two atmospheric models is computed and represented graphically by height. One model of the atmosphere is based on Jonson's [Johnson's?] distribution of ozone in the isothermal molecular atmosphere; the other model is based on Green's standard distribution of ozone in the atmosphere and the density of air. The upwelling and downwelling radiations are studied by means of the terms $\Phi_{\lambda}^{\uparrow}$ and $\Phi_{\lambda}^{\downarrow}$. Orig. art. has: 11 figures. [EG]

SUB CODE: AA/ SUBM DATE: 08Jun65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 006/ ATD PRESS:

Card ^{jw} 2/2

KRASNOKUTSKAYA, M.Ye., inzh.; BRONSHTeyN, F. V.. inzh.; LIVYY, G.V., kand.tekhn.
nauk; priniMal uchastiye; LYUBETSKAYA, A. A.; BOGDANOV, Yu.A.

Studying the properties of SKS-30 rubber preparations with high pressure polyethylene. Report No.1. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekhn.prom.
no.1:29-33 '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut legkoy promyshlennosti. Rekomendovana kafedroy tekhnologii iskusstvennogo volokna Kiyevskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta legkoy promyshlennosti.
(Rubber, Synthetic)(Polyethylene)

GLAZMAN, Yu.M.; KRASNOKUTSKAYA, M.Ye.

Effect of surface-active substances on the stability of lyophobic
sols. Part 3: Coagulation of a colloidal arsenic sulfide solution.
Koll. zhur. 27 no.6:815-821 N-D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Kiyevskiy tekhnologicheskii institut legkoy promyshlennosti.
Submitted December 9, 1964.

GLAZMAN, Yu.M.; KRASNOKUTSKAYA, M.Ye.; SAPON, I.P.

Coagulation zones in the course of action of surface-active
agents on hydrophobic sols. Koll. zhur. 27 no.2:290 Mr-Apr '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

1. Tekhnologicheskii institut legkoy promyshlennosti, Kiev.

CHUISTOV, V.M., kand. ekon. nauk; CHERNENKO, M.S.; KRASNOKUTSKAYA, O.I. [Krasnokuts'ka, O.I.]; DROSOVSKAYA, L.I. [Drosova'ka, L.I.]; MOKIYENKO, B.F.; DARAGAN, M.V. [Darahan, M.V.]; OGANYAN, G.A. [Ohanian, H.A.]; TERESHCHENKO, I.P.; KRUGLIKOV, B.I. [Kruhlikov, B.I.]; KOROID, O.S., otv. red.; IVAN'KOV, M.D., red.; KADASHEVICH, O.O. [Kadashevych, A.A.], tekhn. red.

[Socialist reproduction of the means of production] Sotsialistychne vidtvorennia. Kyiv, Vyd-vo Akad. nauk URSR, 1962. 298 p. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Akademiya nauk URSR, Kiev. Instytut ekonomiky. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk Ukr. SSR (for Koroid). 3. Institut ekonomiki Akademii nauk Ukr. SSR (for all except Koroid, Ivan'kov, Kadashevich).

(Economics)

KRAS NDK UT KRGA

Production of desert wines without addition of alcohol
B. V. Kravchenko (K. A. Tashkent Univ. - 1960).
Four different varieties of grapes have been found which are capable of fermenting sugar to alcohol. At 12-14°C, 14.5-15.5% the most resistant variety, *Vitis rotundifolia* (L.) was isolated from native vine in South China. To a grape must added was added to make the must 20% and the must after adding of 20% was added to the alcohol fermentation at 20-22°C. Sugar with the fermentation started 20% sugar was introduced to make the sugar content of the fermenting must to 20%. After 50 days the product was analyzed for the content of alcohol and sugar. The most advanced fermentation, 20% at 20°C, 18.0 vol. % alcohol 0.4% sugar. When the sugar was added at two different times (at the 5th and 15th day) instead of once at the beginning of the fermentation the product contained 18.5% alc. and only 0.0% sugar. Still better

results (with an added 1.5% alc.) were obtained when the fermentation took place in the presence of oak shavings (previously leached out with hot water), owing to a better distribution of the yeasts in the fermenting must. A study of frequency and time of adding of the sugar solution in relation to the highest content of alc. revealed that increasing the sugar content of must to 20% by adding at the 3rd, 4th, and 5th day of the fermentation yielded the best results. For the same reason the optimal time of the sugar adding was slightly delayed. Considerable results were obtained by fermenting pomogranate wine on semi-industrial scale. The pomogranate juice (24% sugar) was brought to 20% sugar content by the 2-3rd day adding of 20% sugar solution prepared from the same juice + sugar + 0.2 g. $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl/l}$ and boiling the must for 10 min. The fermentation continued for 52 days at 12.5-14°C and the product obtained contained 18.5% alc. and 0.72% sugar. In Southern Kazakhstan, desert wines were obtained by natural fermentation with the yeast variety *Yeastopsis* after fermentation for 30-37 days the grape must containing 44.0% sugar yielded a product with 18 vol. % alc. and 14.7% sugar. The wines obtained in this way were superior to those desert wines prepared by artificial adding of alcohol to the products. This was true with respect to the organoleptic wine qualities and to their resistance against *Acetobacter* and *AcOH* bacteria. H. Wiesbach

KRASNOKUTSKAYA, S. V.

Fruit Wines

Preparation of berry wines. Sad i og., No. 7, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, _____ 1953. Unclassified.

KRASNOKUTSKAYA S.V.

PROSTOSERDOV, N.N., doktor biol. nauk, prof.; KRASNOKUTSKAYA, S.V., starshiy laborant.

Yeasts in newly planted vineyards of the experimental fruit station of the Timiriazev Agricultural Academy [with summary in French]. Izv. TSKhA no.1(20):161-168 '58. (MIRA 11:4)

(Viticulture) (Yeast)

BELOUSOV, D.P., inzh.; SABUROV, N.V., prof.; SHIROKOV, Ye.P., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; MOSHKOVICH, I.K., agronom; UL'YANOV, A.P., agronom; KRASNOKUTSKAYA, S.V., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; ZOLOTOVA, A.I.; KALININA, N.N.; DAVIDOVA, R.B., prof.; KURKO, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; KLEYMENOV, I.Ya.; VCROB'YEVA, A.A.; DEMEZER, A.A.; ROSSOSHANSKAYA, V.A., red.; BALLOD, A.I., tekhn. red.

[Home canning and processing of agricultural products] Konservirovanie i pererabotka sel'skokhoziaistvennykh produktov v domashnikh usloviakh. [By] D.P. Belousov. Moskva, Sel'khoz-izdat, 1963. 406 p. (MIRA 16:10)
(Canning and preserving) (Cookery)

SHNEIDER, M.S., dotsent; KRASHKOTSKAYA, T.P.; POLISHCHUK, L.I.

Effect of various modes of administration (inhalation and sublingual)
of isadrine on bronchial permeability in chronic diffuse pulmonary
diseases. Sov.med. 25 no.12:82-86 D '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz kafedry propedevticheskoy terapii (zav. - dotsent M.I.Fankfurt)
Stalinskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent A.N.Ganichkin) na
baze Gorodskoy bol'nitsy No.2 (glavnyy vrach A.I.Solomakha).
(SYMPATHOMINETICS) (LUNGS--DISEASES)
(BRONCHI)

SHNEYDER, M.S., dotsent; KRASNOKUTSKAYA, T.P.; GETMANETS, R.A. (Donetsk)

Modification of the open oxygen method for determining the volume of residual air and the uniformity of pulmonary ventilation; the method of Darling, Cournand and Richards. Klin.med. no.4: 79-84 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz kliniki propedevticheskoy terapii pediatricheskogo i sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo fakul'tetov (zav. - prof. B.D. Borevskaya) Donetskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent A.M. Ganichkin). (RESPIRATION)

KRASHOKUTSKAYA, V.

Krasnokutskaya, V. - "Influence of the frequency of conditioned stimuli upon the course of conditioned motor reflexes in the monkey," Sbornik nauch. rabot studentov (Rost. n/D gos. un-t im. Molotova), Issue 1, 1949, p. 88-89

SO: U-3566, 15 March 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 14, 1949).

KRASNOKUTSKAYA, V. P.

KRASNOKUTSKAYA, V. P.: "Research on the typological differences in higher nervous activity of man, based on experiments with completed motor-speech reflexes". Rostov na Donu, 1955. Rostov State U imeni V. M. Molotov, Chair of Human and Animal Physiology. (Dissertation for Degree of Candidate of Science of Biological Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 41, 8 Oct 55

KRASHOKUTSKAYA, Ye.B. (Stalino)

Unusual complications of thyrotoxicosis by atrophic liver
cirrhosis. Probl.endok. i gorm. 1 no.6:30-33 N-D '55.

(MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz Gospital'noy terapevticheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof.
A.S.Voronov) Stalinskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. -
dotsent A.M.Ganichkin) na baze Oblastinoy tsentral'noy klini-
cheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach M.I.Asnes).

(LIVER CIRRHOSIS, complications,

hyperthyroidism, atrophic cirrhosis)

(HYPERTHYROIDISM, complications,

liver cirrhosis, atrophic)

DZHEVETSKAYA, I.A., kand.med.nauk; KRASNOKUTSKAYA, Ye.B.

Change in the sensitivity to insulin and the dynamics of glycosuria
in diabetic patients during the administration of gangliolytic
preparations. Terap.arkh. 34 no.2:85-90 '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(AUTONOMIC DRUGS) (INSULIN SHOCK) (GLYCOSURIA)

KAPTOR, A.N.; SHIV CHAND; KRASNOKUTSKAYA, Ye.V. [translator]; KOTOVSKIY, G.G., red.

[New States of India; a geoeconomic study of the prospects and problems of the new States and Territories as formed after the States organization of 1956] Ekonomiko-geograficheskaya kharakteristika shtatov i territorii Indii posle reorganizatsii 1956 g. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr.lit-ry, 1959. 71 p. Translated from the English. (MIRA 13:5)
(India--Economic conditions)

KRASNOKUTSKIY, A., serzhant

From a concealed firing position. Starsh.-serzh. no.2:13 F
'62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Tanks (Military science)) (Shooting, Military)

KRAVNOKUTSKIY, B. I.										PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES MODS									
<p>Storage of frozen beets. B. I. Krasnokutskii. <i>Trans. Central Sci. Research Inst. Sugar Ind.</i> (U. S. S. R.) No. 14, 29-31 (in German 31-2) (1934).—When sugar beets have been thoroughly frozen and properly covered, it is possible to keep them up to the end of May in a condition in which they can be worked up in the factory without difficulty. In this way the factory campaign can be prolonged to more than 200 days. The av. loss of wt. during storage while frozen is 0.008% per 24 hrs., and the av. daily loss of sucrose is not more than 0.0064%. When the pile of frozen beets is opened, dumping and washing must follow quickly.</p>										<p>28</p>									
<p>Ca</p>										<p>B. C. A.</p>									
<p>ASS-ILA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>										<p>RESEARCH</p>									
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<p>10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000</p>										<p>10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000 10000</p>									

KRASNOKUTSKIY, B.I.
KHELEMSKIY, M.Z.; SHEMYAKIN, P.N.; KRASNOKUTSKIY, B.I.

Storage of beets in high surface silos and beet processing.
Sakh.prom. 30 no.8:5-9 Ag. '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sakharnoy
promyshlennosti.

(Sugar beets--Storage)

KRASNOKUTSKIY, I.; KHALIN, R.

Existing practices should be maintained. Mias. ind. SSSR 30
no.5:32-33 '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1.Kalininskiy sovnarkhoz (for Krasnokutskiy). 2.Kalininskiy trest
myasnoy promyshlennosti (for Khalin).
(Meat industry)

GEVORGYAN, B.; KRASNOKUTSKIY, I.; BUTNIKOV, N.; RAKHMATOV, M.

The seven-year plan in action. Mias. ind. SSSR 33 no.4:8-15 '62.
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Moskovskiy ordena Lenina myasokombinat (for Gevorgyan).
2. Kalininskiy sovet narodnogo khozyaystva (for Krasnokutskiy).
3. Upravleniye myasnoy i molochnoy promyshlennosti
Khersonskogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva (for Butnikov).
4. Bukharskaya khladoboynya (for Rakhmatov).

KRAVNOKUTSKIY																											PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX																										
The preparation of vanadium from Ural titanomagnetite slag. H. M. Krasnokutskiy. J. Chem. Ind. (Moscow) 12, 281-2 (1935). The slag should contain 8-11% V ₂ O ₅ . Oxidation by heating the slag either alone or mixed with NaCl or NaHSO ₄ at 850° in a stream of air does not permit extn. of pure V ₂ O ₅ . If the slag is mixed with 25% of calcined soda and ignited for 3 hrs. at 850°, H ₂ O exts. the V and some Cr. Addn. of CaO to the ext. ppts. the V, and the Cr can then be pptd. as PbCrO ₄ . H. M. L.																																																					
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KRASNOKUTSKIY, I. M.; KITAYGORODSKIY, I. I. and PAVLUSHKIN, N. M.

A conference on problems concerning the production and introduction of ceramic cutting tools in the metalworking industry was concluded on 8 December at the Institute of Machine Studies, Academy of Sciences USSR, in Moscow.

Fifteen speeches were heard at the conference. The speakers included I. I. Kitaygorodskiy, doctor of technical sciences; N. M. Pavlushkin, candidate of technical sciences; and I. M. Krasnokutskiy, engineer at the Moscow Hard Alloys Combine.

SO: Sum. No. 440, 4 Apr 55

KRASNOKUTSKIY, M.A.

Construction of the Narkevichskii Sugar Mill. Sakh.prom. 29
no.3:25-26 '55. (MIRA 8:7)

1. Narkevichskiy sakharney zavod
(Sugar industry)

KRASNOKUTSKIY, M.A.; BEVZUSHENKO, V.S.

Experience in the operation of the Olier diffuser. Sakh. prom.
36 no.7:45-49 J1 '62. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Kamenets-Podol'skiy sakharney zavod.

KRASNOKUTSKIY, N.^P. inzh.

Promote working safety in potassium mines. Bezop.truda v
prom. 3 no.12:15-17 D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Upravleniye Permskogo okruga Gosgortekhnadzora RSFSR.
(Berezniki--Potash industry)

KRASNOKUTSKIY, N.P., inzh.

Gas occurrences in potassium mines. Bezop.truda v.prom. 4
no.10:14-15 0 '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Berezniki--Potassium) (Mine gases)


S/184/61/000/005/007/009
D041/D113

AUTHORS: Potapov, A.A.; Krasnokutskiy, P.M., Engineers.

TITLE: Transversal screw rolling used for ribbing the steel pipes of heat exchanging apparatus.

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskoye mashinostroyeniye, no. 5, 1961, 43-44

TEXT: The authors recommend transversal screw rolling for ribbing the pipes of heat exchangers as the most practicable method to be used by any machine-building plant. The Stalingradskiy zavod im. Petrova (Stalingrad Plant im. Petrov) has manufactured the ППК-200Н (PPK-200N) heater using the above-mentioned method. It has a pipe set consisting of 208 steel pipes with 25 x 3 mm. dimensions. The eccentric arrangement of the pipe set permitted the pipes to be installed in a casing 1,200 mm in diameter instead of 1,600 mm as per norm. The use of transversal screw rolling resulted in a 65% increase in the heat exchanging surface as well as in an economy of pipes, since the latter were lengthened during the process by 200-250 mm (tubes of 6,000 mm). Consequently, shorter pipes should be used.



Card 1/3

S/184/61/000/005/007/009
D041/D113

Transversal screw rolling ...

Transversal screw rolling was carried out on a lathe using a special appliance (Fig. 3) designed by the Giproneftemash. Rolling was carried out under the following conditions: spindle r.p.m. -- 30; roller r.p.m. -- 60; number of passes -- 1; and cooling medium -- spindle oil or sulfofrezol. The authors state that ribbed pipes must not be subjected to thermal treatment while an editorial note says that this recommendation should be used with extreme caution since the data compiled by the authors are not complete. There are 4 figures. ✓

Card 2/3

L 6474-66 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(h) IJP(c) JD/JG/DM
 UR/0089/65/019/001/0042/0043
 539.172.4:539.17.02
 ACCESSION NR: AP5019811

AUTHOR: Stavisskiy, Yu. Ya.; Shapar', A. V.; Krasnokutskiy, R. N.
 TITLE: Cross section for the capture of fast neutrons by rhenium

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 19, no. 1, 1965, 42-43

TOPIC TAGS: neutron cross section, neutron capture, fast neutron, rhenium, Gamma radiation, thermal neutron/ BR 5

ABSTRACT: The energy dependence of the cross section for radiative capture of fast neutrons by rhenium of natural isotopic composition (thickness 6×10^{22} atoms/cm²) was measured by recording the prompt capture gammas. The neutron source was the reaction $T(p, n)He^3$ in the target of a Van de Graaff accelerator. The capture gammas were detected by a scintillation counter with CaF₂ crystal. A circular measurement geometry was used. The ratio of background to effect did not exceed 30%. The absolute values were obtained by measuring the capture cross sections of both rhenium isotopes by the activation method at a neutron energy 600 keV. The procedure used in this work differed from the usual activation methods in that the irradiation with thermal and fast neutrons was carried out under essentially different conditions. The irradiation with thermal neutrons was carried

Card 1/2

L 6474-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5019811

out in a beam from the thermal column of the BR-5 reactor. The value obtained for the capture cross section of the natural mixture was 325 ± 60 mb for neutrons of energy 600 ± 100 kev. A plot of the results, showing also data by others, is included. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 26Aug64

NR REF SOV: 002

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 002

SUB CODE: NP

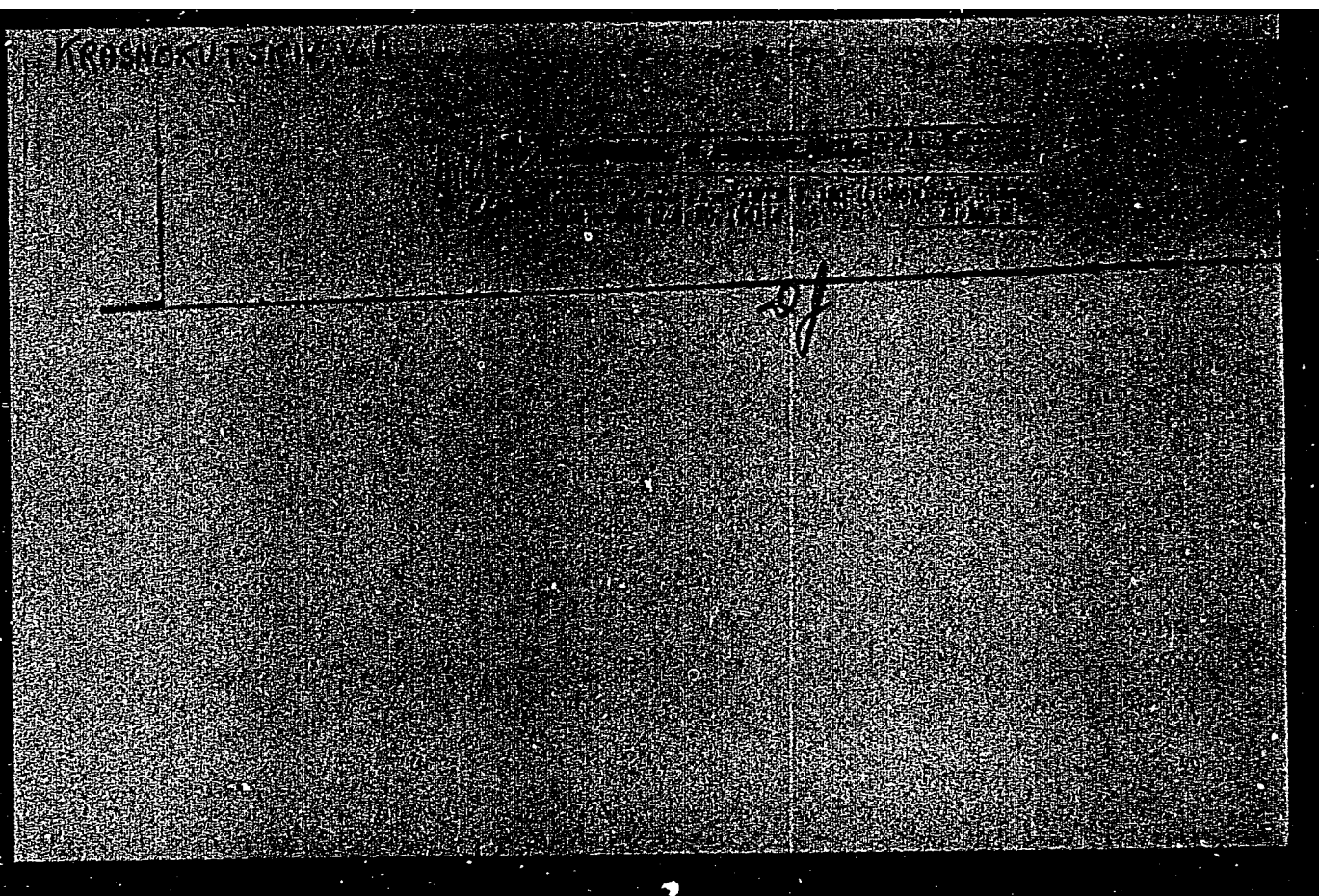
nw

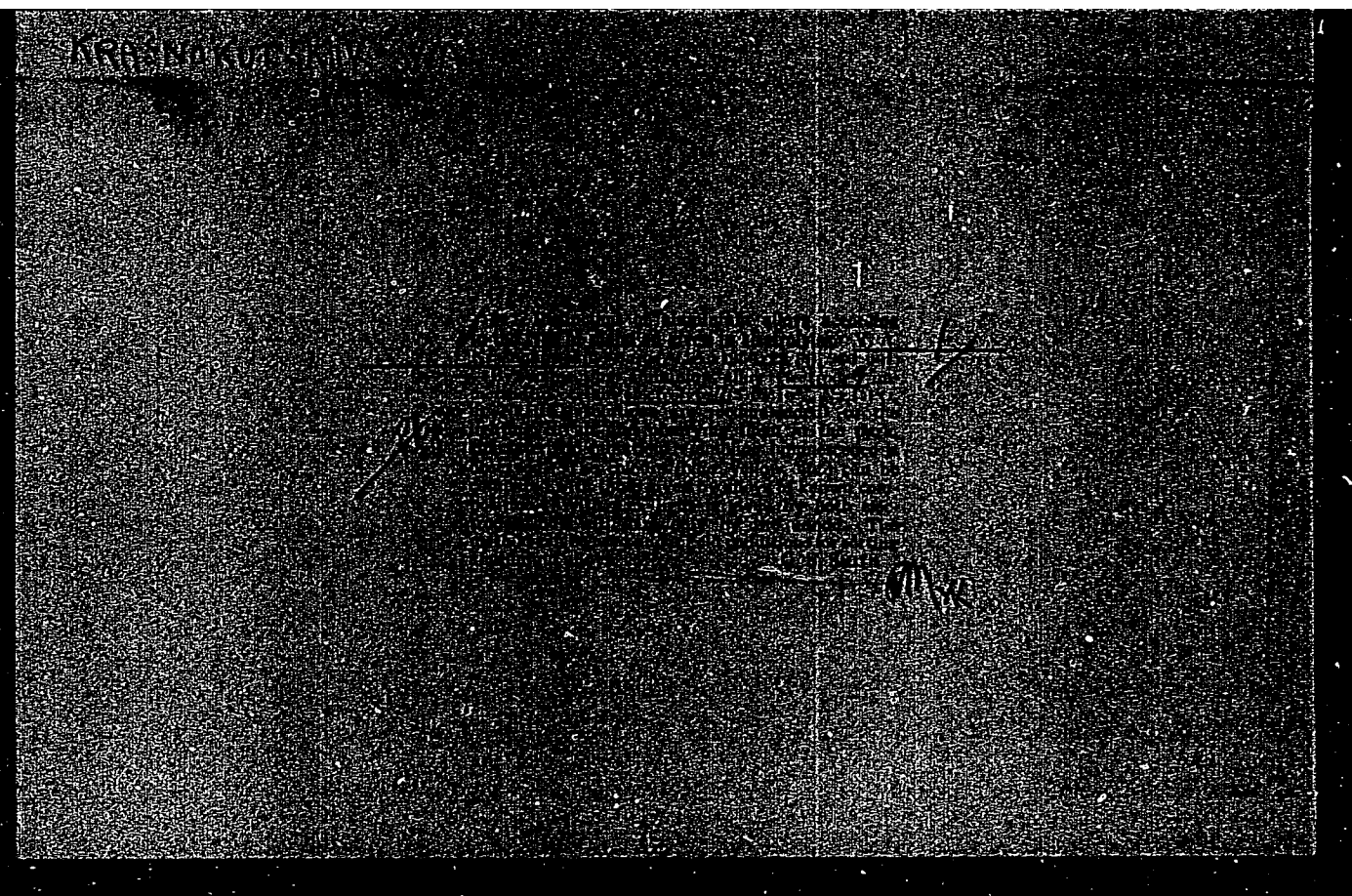
Card 2/2

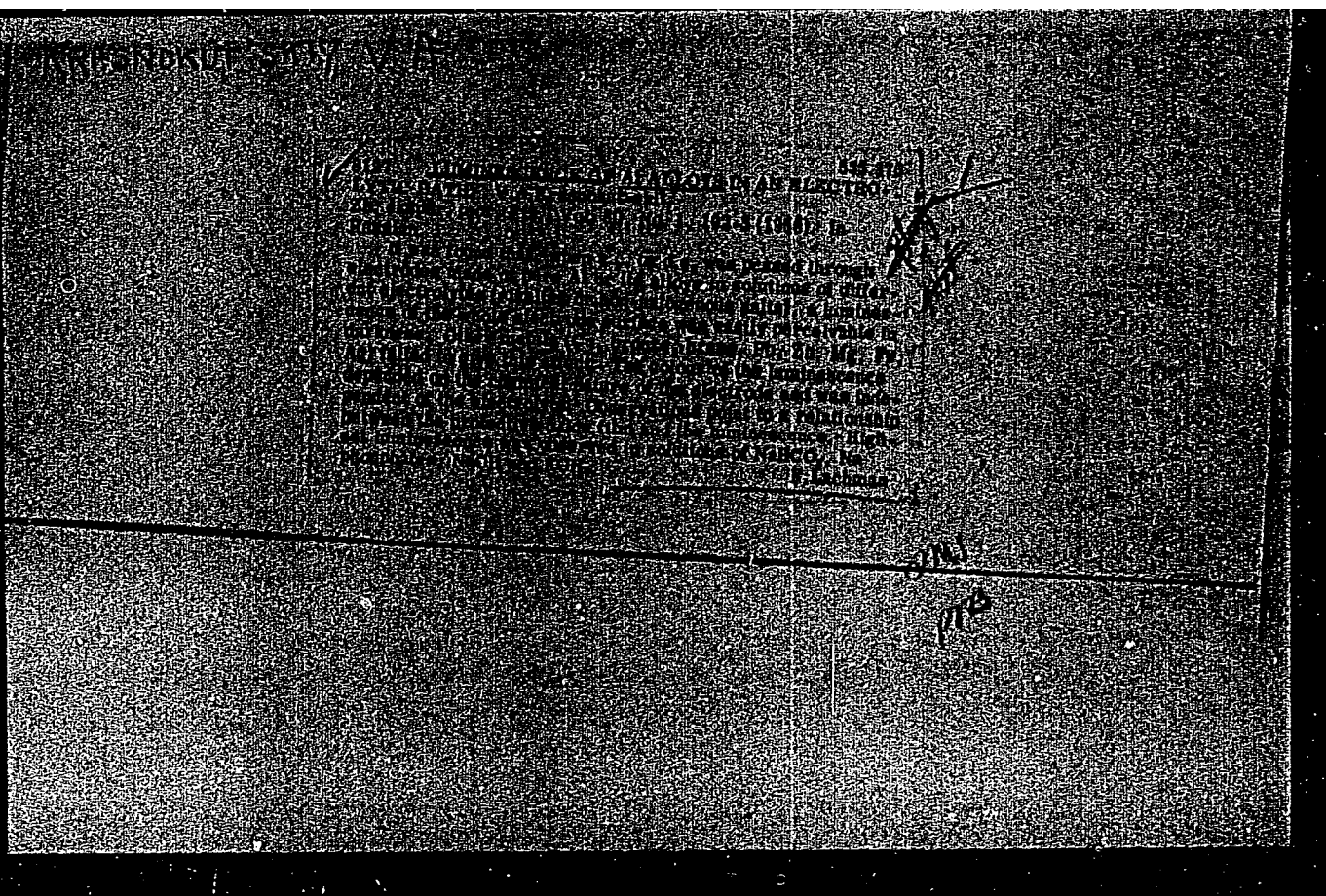
ZERASHOKUTSKIY, V., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.

Ensiling corn along with vine crops. Nauka i pered.op. v sel'khoz.
7 no.8:19 '57. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Stalingradskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya opytная stantsiya.
(Corn (Maize)) (Vine crops)







KRASNOKUTSKIY, V. P.

15000

for Krasnokutski/100

0

SYNOPSIS:

1. The article describes the results of the investigation of the properties of the polymers obtained from the reaction of the dimethylsiloxane with the organotin compounds.

EXPERIMENTAL:

Dimethylsiloxane was purified by distillation. The organotin compounds were purified by recrystallization.

RESULTS:

The polymers obtained from the reaction of the dimethylsiloxane with the organotin compounds have a high molecular weight and are soluble in organic solvents.

CONCLUSIONS: Dimethylsiloxane reacts with organotin compounds to form polymers of high molecular weight. The polymers obtained from the reaction of dimethylsiloxane with organotin compounds have a high molecular weight and are soluble in organic solvents. The polymers obtained from the reaction of dimethylsiloxane with organotin compounds have a high molecular weight and are soluble in organic solvents.

Synthesis and use of ...

250 kg/cm^2 , and the Fe^{2+} concentration was 1.00 $\times 10^{-2}$ mole/l.

Card 2/2

SHIKHIYEV, I.A.; ALIYEV, M.I.; SADYKHZADE, S.I.; SHCHEGOL', Sh.S.;
AKHUNDOVA, G.Yu.; KRASNOKUTSKIY, V.P.; GUSEYNOVA, M.A.;
MUKHARAMOVA, Kh.F.; KURBANALIYEVA, T.Kh.; NIKOLAYEVA, L.

Synthesis and use of silicon naphthenic acids in the production
of butadiene-styrene rubber. Azerb.khim.zhur. no.5:65-68
'61. (MIRA 15:5)
(Naphthenic acids) (Silicon organic compounds)
(Rubber, Synthetic)

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<p>CA</p>										<p>12</p>									
<p>Ted and its feeding value. V. P. Krausokutskii and G. G. Kostanc. <i>Sel'skoe Khoz-vo</i> 9: 91-8 (1939); <i>Herbage Abstracts</i> 11, No. 1, 9(1941).—In chem. pulps, ted hay was superior to that of an oat-vetch mixt. As compared with some other forage, fully ripened plants lost little of their feeding value. S. Solovchuk</p>																			
<p>ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																			
<p>1ST AND 2ND ORDERS</p>										<p>3RD AND 4TH ORDERS</p>									
<p>1ST AND 2ND ORDERS</p>										<p>3RD AND 4TH ORDERS</p>									

KRASHKUTSKIY, V. P.

Kabaki kak kormovaia kul'tura (Summer squash as a fodder crop). Moskva, Sel'khozgiz, 1952,
72 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol 6, No. 3, June 1953

KRASNCKUTSKIY, V. P.

Squash

Using squash as green fodder. Korm. baza 3 no. 2, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1952. Unclassified.

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Fodders.

1-6

Ref Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 9, 1956, 39387

Author : Krasnokutskiy, V.^{P.} Kozlov, K.I.

Inst : Stalingrad State Agricultural Experiment Station.

Title : Results of Experiments with Fodder Watermelon and Summer Squash.

Orig Pub : Byul. Nauchn. inform. Stalingr. gos. S. M. opyem. st., 1956, No 1, 28-29.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

- 101 -

KRASNOLOB, K.Ya.; ORGIYAN, B.A.

Polarograph for the automation of regulation and control of industrial processes in the chemical industry using qualitative indices.

Izv. AN Mold. SSR. no.3:99-106 '63.

(MIRA 17:12)

SHCHEGLOV, Yu.A.; GOL'DENBERG, L.G.; FAKTOROVICH, A.A.; KRASNOLOB, K.Ya.

Automation of cut tomatoes receiving points and pumped transfer
points of continuous lines in tomato processing. Izv. AN Mold.
SSR. no.3:107-112 '63. (MIRA 17:12)

KRASNOLOBOV, A.

Improve financial planning. Fin. SSSR 19 no.2:23-27 P '58.
(MIRA 11:3)

1. Nachal'nik finansovogo otдела Gor'kovskogo sovnarkhoza.
(Gor'koy Province--Finance)

KRASNOLOBOV, A.

More attention to quality indices. Fin. SSSR 20 no.1:49-51 Ja '59.
(MIRA 12:2)

1. Nachal'nik finansovogo otдела Gor'kovskogo sovnarkhoza.
(Gor'kiy Province--Industries)

KRASNOLOBOV, A.

Three years of work under the new conditions. Fin.SSSR
no.7:58-61 J1 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Nachal'nik finansovogo otdela Gor'kovskogo sovnarkhoza.
(Gorkiy Province--Finance)

KRASNOLOBOV, A.

In the effort to increase accumulations. Fin. SSSR 37 no.8:
51-55 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Nachal'nik finansovogo upravleniya Volgo-Vyatskogo soveta
narodnogo khozyaystva.
(Volga-Vyatka Economic Region—Finance)

KRASNOLOBOV, D.

PA 236T47

USSR/Electronics - FM Receivers

Sep 52

"A Simple Ultrashort-Wave FM Receiver," D. Krasnolobov

"Radio" No 9, pp 45-47

Describes a four-tube FM receiver with two pretuned settings; it is designed for the reception of FM stations and the sound accompaniment of the Moscow Television Center and Leningrad Television Center (frequencies of 45, 46, and 56.25 Mc, respectively). Other characteristics: sensitivity, 150 μ v; output power, 0.5 w; power drain, 40 w; frequency response, 100-8,000 cps.

236T47

KRASNOLOBOVA, T. A.

USSR/ Medicine - Parasitology

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 43/43

Authors : Krasnolobova, T. A.

Title : On the biology of the development of the disease stimulant for chicken oviducts *Prosthogonimus cuneatus*, Rudolphi, 1809 (Trematoda).

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 106/1, 165-168, Jan 1, 1956

Abstract : Biological data are presented on the development of chicken oviduct disease stimulant (trematoda). Four references: 2 USSR, 1 USA and 1 Germ. (1933-1954). Drawings.

Institution : Gorkiy State University

Presented by: Academician K. I. Skryabin, August 30, 1955

KRASNOLOBOVA, T.A.; TIMOFEYEVA, T.N.

New family of trematodes Echinoporidae Krasnolobova et
Timofeeva nov. fam. Trudy Gel'm. lab. 15:88-92 '65
(MIRA 19:1)

KRASNOLOBOVA, T. A. Cand Biol Sci -- "Biology of prostogonimines-- ~~antagonists~~
the ^{pathogenesis} ~~causes~~ of poultry diseases." Mos, 1960 (Min of Agriculture USSR. All-Union
Inst of Helminthology im Academician K. I. Skryabin). (KL, 1-G1, 188)

-122-

KRASNOLOBOVA, T.A.; SERGEYEVA, T.P.

A new species of trematodes *Baschkirovitrema skrjabini* nov. sp.
(Trematoda, Echinostomatidae) from gulls. Trudy Gel'm. lab. 14:119-
121 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

KRASNO MOLOVA, L

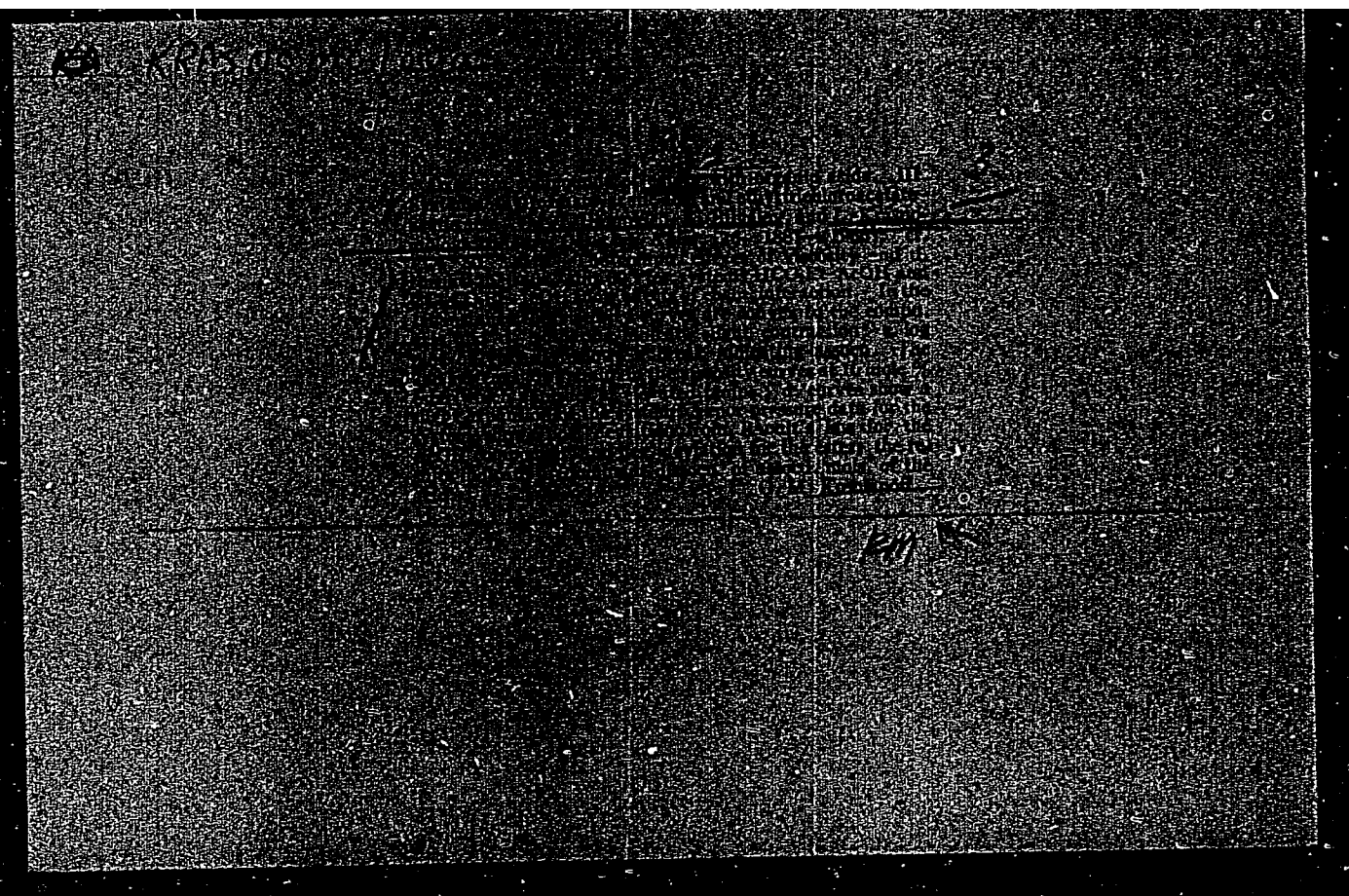
Oxonium compounds of esters with organic acids. I. M. Usanovich, K. Bilyalov, and L. Krasnopolova. *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 25, 471-7 (1955); *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 25, 439-44 (1956) (Engl. translation).—The values of d and viscosity at 25°, 40°, and 60° were detd. for the binary systems AcOH-EtOAc, BuOAc-AcOH, AmOAc-AcOH and AmOAcPr-AcOH, and the vapor pressures of the binary systems BuOAc-AcOH, AmOAc-AcOH, and EtOAc-AcOH were detd. The results, shown graphically, are summarized as follows: In EtOAc-AcOH system only the assocn. of AcOH is evident, the phys. properties of the system not showing any definite component interaction. In BuOAc-AcOH system there is an indication of mutual interaction, although the AcOH assocn. is still the predominant factor; the vapor pressure of the system shows neg. deviation from Raoult's law, and has an inflection point at near 60% molar compn. The system AmOAcPr-AcOH shows a min. in viscosity at 20-30 mole-% ester and an ill-defined max., indicating mutual component interaction, but the absence of electrical cond. indicates that this is not of acid-base type. The AmOAc-AcOH system shows a max. and a

min. in the viscosity, which are unstable with respect to elevated temp.; vapor pressure shows neg. deviation from Raoult's law; the system is again nonconducting, indicating that the interaction of components is not of the acid-base type. Thus, the interaction between the ester and the acid tends to increase in importance with an increase of the size of the radicals of the ester. II. The system acetic acid-cetyl acetate. T. Sumarokova and K. Bilyalov. *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 25, 477-9 (1955); *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 25, 445-6 (1956) (Engl. translation).—Viscosity and d of C₁₆H₃₃O₂-AcOH system were detd. at 40°, 50°, 60°, and 70°. The results, shown graphically, indicate that the 40° viscosity isotherm has an S-form, changing its shape at higher temps. with elimination of assocn. of AcOH; the convex shape of the viscosity curves indicates fairly strong component interaction, greater than that in EtOAc-AcOH system.

S. M. Kozlov

(3)

Inst. Chem. Sci., AS Kazakh SSR



KRASNOMOLOVA, L.
USANOVICH, M.; BILYALOV, K.; KRASNOMOLOVA, L.

Oxonium reactions of complex esters with organic acids. Part 4:
 $\text{CH}_3\text{COOC}_4\text{H}_9$ - CCl_3COOH , $\text{CH}_3\text{COOC}_5\text{H}_{11}$ - CCl_3COOH and $\text{CCl}_3\text{COOC}_2\text{H}_5$
- CCl_3COOH systems. Zhur. ob. khim. 26 no.10:2723-2726 0 '56.
(MIRA 11:3)

1. Institut khimicheskikh nauk Akademii nauk Kazakhskoy SSR.
(Esters) (Acids, Organic)

KRASNOMOLOVA, L.P.; KUSHNIKOV, Yu.A.; LEVCHENKO, L.V.

Intensity of the electronic absorption spectra of solutions of
carbonyl compounds. Izv.AN Kazakh.SSR.Ser.khim. no.1:55-61 '59.
(MIRA 13:6)

(Carbonyl compounds--Spectra)

S/081/62/000/002/003/107
B149/B108

AUTHORS: Kushnikov, Yu. A., Levchenko, L. V., Krasnomolova, L. P.
TITLE: Intensity of the C=O line combination scattering spectra of aliphatic compounds
PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 2, 1962, 18-19, abstract 2B95, (Izv. AN KazSSR. Ser. khim., no. 1(19), 1961, 68-74)

TEXT: The intensity of C=O lines has been measured in the combination dispersion spectra of ketonic aliphatic compounds dissolved in n-heptane. It was found that the intensity of the C=O lines depends on the direction of the displacement of the carbonyl bond electrons, resulting from the induction effect and the conjugation effect, in such a way that enrichment in electrons of the C=O bond is accompanied by increased intensity of its lines. An increase in intensity also occurs in the presence of strong electronegative substituents through the displacement of the non-bonding electrons of the carbonyl oxygen toward the carbonyl bond. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

KRASNOVETS, A.V.

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 1,
p. 12 (USSR) 137-1-127

AUTHOR: Krasnomovets, A.V.

TITLE: Findings on the Operation of Sintering Machine Control
and Regulation Instruments at the Zaporozh'ye
Metallurgical Works (Is opyta ekspluatatsii priborov
kontrolya i regulirovaniya aglomeratsionnykh mashin
na Zaporozhskom zavode)

PERIODICAL: Tr. N.-1. i proyekt. in-ta mekhan. obrabotki poleznykh
iskopayemykh, 1956, Nr 95, pp. 87-103

ABSTRACT: The sintering plant of the Works is equipped with
conveyor type sintering machines each of which has a
sintering surface of 50 square meters. Analyzed is
the performance of the control and measuring instrument
system and automatic regulation system with which these
sintering machines are equipped, and which perform the
following operations: controlling and regulating the
hearth temperature, controlling the temperature of the

Card 1/2

137-1-127

Findings on the Operation of Sintering Machine Control and
Regulation Instruments at the Zaporozh'ye Metallurgical Works
(cont.)

flue gases, the C content of the furnace, the vacuum in the vacuum chambers, the blast-furnace gas pressure, the vacuum before the exhaust fan, the action of the multiple cyclone battery, the combustion products, the speed at which the "pallets" of the sintering machine move, and the rate at which the return fines are cooled. A description is given of the flow schemes in use and of instruments regulating and controlling the processes.

N.A.

Card 2/2

ZHUKOVSKIY, Nikolay Platonovich; PETROV, Aleksey Semenovich;
BLOKH, L.S., inzh.; SEGAL', L.S., inzh.; BERGER, G.S.,
kand. tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; KRASNOMOVETS, A.V., otv.
red.

[Graphic methods of technological calculations in the design of ore-dressing plants] Graficheskie metody tekhnologicheskikh raschetov pri proektirovanii obogatitel'nykh fabrik. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nedra," 1964. 168 p. (MIRA 17:4)

GANCHEL', F.F., otv.red.; GERBACHEVSKIY, A.F., zaslushenny vrach USSR, red.; KAPLINA, A.V., zaslushenny vrach USSR, red.; KRASHOMOVETS, V.N., red.; PAVSHA, G.F., zaslushenny vrach USSR, red.; KHOLOPTSEVA, Z.I., red.; SNEZHIN, M.I., red.; KOPYCHIK, P.N., tekhn.red.

[Research articles by physicians of Zhitomir Province, Ukrainian S.S.R.] Nauchnye trudy vrachei Zhitomirskoi oblasti Ukrainskoi SSR. Zhitomir, 1959. 255 p. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Zhitomirskiy oblastnoy otdel zdravookhraneniya. 2. Zaveduyushchiy Zhitomirskim oblzdarvotdelom (for Ganchel'). 3. Zhitomirskaya oblastnaya bol'nitsa (for Gerbachevskiy, Kaplina, Krasnomovets, Pavsha).

(MEDICINE)

KRASNOMOVETS, V.N. (Zhitomir, ul. Stalina, d. 14, kv.4)

Two cases of pneumothorax on the opposite side following
pneumonectomy. Nov.khir.arkh. no.1:107-108 Ja-F '59.

(MIRA 12:6)

1. Zhitomirskaya oblastnaya bol'nitsa.
(LUNGS--SURGERY) (PNEUMOTHORAX)

GUBERMAN, Ya. I., gornyy inzhener; KRASHNOVETS, A. V., gornyy inzhener

Efficient use of new equipment in constructing open-pit mines.
Gor. zhur. no.11:17-20 N '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu razrabotki
rudnykh mestorozhdeniy yuzhnykh rayonov SSSR, Khar'kov.

(Nikopol' region—Strip mining—Equipment and supplies)

KRASNOMOVETS, V.S. (Kiev, 33, Tarasovskaya ul., 9, kv. 20)

Results of surgical therapy of associated heart defects. Vest.
khir. 92 no.2:23-27 F '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz kliniki torakal'noy khirurgii (zav.- prof. N.M. Krasov)
Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberkuleza i
grudnoy khirurgii (dir.- dotsent A.S. Mamolat).

KRASNONOSEN'KIY, G., mayor

Shorter time for preparing graphic documents. Voen. vest. 42
no.10:34 0 '62. (MIRA 15:10)
(Military sketching)

18.3100

S/136/61/000/005/008/008
E073/E535

AUTHORS: Borbat, V. F. and Krasnonosov, V. P.
TITLE: Possibility of Producing Cathodic Nickel with a Lead
Content of 0.0003-0.0005%

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye metally, 1961, No.5, pp.70-72

TEXT: According to laboratory and practical data, it is necessary to use for this purpose a nickel electrolyte with a lead concentration not exceeding 0.06 to 0.1 mg/litre. Of the various methods of purifying nickel electrolytes from lead, the most promising and economical is the precipitation of lead together with other compounds which are difficult to dissolve as, for instance, nickel carbonate and barium sulphate. Precipitation of lead into an iron-cobalt cake is very attractive since no reagents are required, except for the usually applied nickel carbonate. Also, no additional operations or apparatus are required. It was established by means of laboratory investigations that the degree of precipitation of lead will depend on the pH of the solution and on the Cl-ion content of the electrolyte. The precipitation of the iron and cobalt was effected from an anolyte

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Possibility of Producing ...

S/136/61/000/005/008/008
E073/E535

of the following composition: 71.4 g/l Ni; 0.603 g/l Cu; 0.320 g/l Fe; 62.0 g/l Cl; 105.0 g/l SO₄; 0.75 mg/l Pb. An appreciable precipitation of lead during the iron-cobalt purification begins at a pH of 4.8. To obtain a stable Pb content of 0.0005% in the cathodic nickel, it is necessary to maintain the pH during the iron-cobalt purification process within the limits 5.8 to 6.0, which leads to an increase up to 33-35% of the nickel content in the iron-cobalt cake and, consequently, to an increase in its volume. This leads to an increase of the load on the filtering apparatus and to increased nickel losses. To elucidate the influence of Cl-ion concentration on the behaviour of Pb in the nickel electrolyte, experiments were carried out on precipitating it simultaneously with iron and cobalt from anolyte containing 0.8 g/l Pb. The Cl-ion content in the electrolyte varied between 17.7 and 62 g/l and the pH values varied between 3.9 and 4.1. It was established that if the Cl-ion concentration in the nickel electrolyte is reduced from 62-65 to 30-35 g/l and the pH is increased during the iron-cobalt purification from 3.4-3.6 to 4.1-4.3, it is possible to precipitate the lead so that its concentration in the solution will be 0.20 to

Card 2/6

22805

Possibility of Producing ...

S/136/61/000/005/008/008
E073/E535

0.25 mg/l; thereby 25 to 26% of the nickel will be in the iron-cobalt cake. However, under these conditions it is not possible to obtain a cathodic nickel with 0.0005% Pb. Increase of the pH to 5.2-5.6 led to a considerable increase of the nickel in the iron-cobalt cake, since a part of the carbonate introduced into the anolyte oxidized into "black nickel hydroxide". To prevent such oxidation it is necessary to maintain a pH of 3.6 to 3.8 at the point where Cl is fed in. An increase of pH to 5.2 is made in the subsequent stack, which does not contain any oxidant, by introducing nickel carbonate. Lead will precipitate and the residue of the nickel carbonate is removed from the cake during subsequent re-pulping in a sulphuric acid solution with pH = 3.6 to 3.8. No reversion of the lead into the solution was observed and the nickel content in the iron-cobalt cake dropped to 19-21%. By means of this method, cathodic nickel with Pb contents of 0.0004-0.0006% Pb are at present produced. However, this method has considerable disadvantages: large quantities of soda are required for maintaining the Cl-ion concentration within the required limits; circulation of the lead in the metallurgical cycle. The authors believed that due to the similar properties of

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22805

Possibility of Producing ...

S/136/61/000/005/008/008
E073/E535

X

lead sulphate and barium sulphate as regards the crystal lattice, there is a possibility that these compounds may form mixed crystals. The laboratory tests proved the possibility of realisation of such a combined process for sulphate-chloride nickel electrolytes. The results of one of the experiments relating to precipitation of lead from a catholyte of the following composition: 72.1 g/l Ni; 0.003 g/l Cu; 0.025 g/l Co; 0.00? (blank in print) g/l Fe; 0.6 mg/l Pb; 62.3 g/l Cl; 102 g/l SO_4^{2-} are plotted in Fig.3, precipitated Pb, mg/l as a function of the BaCl_2 consumption, g/l. Into an electrolyte of this composition BaCl_2 (17.8 g/l Ba) was poured and mixed for 1 hour. It is pointed out that the consumption of BaCl_2 varied to a considerable extent, depending on the speed at which it was fed into the electrolyte and on the intensity of mixing. It can be seen from Fig.3 that by choosing an appropriate BaCl_2 consumption, the nickel electrolyte can be purified from lead to a content of 0.06-0.1 mg/l. The results of laboratory tests were verified under industrial conditions for precipitating Pb from the anolyte during copper purification. For this purpose, the

Card 4/6

22806

S/136/61/000/005/008/008
E073/E535

Possibility of Producing ...

BaCl₂ solution, prepared in a vessel of 4.8 m³ capacity, was fed into a main cementator which contained lead in the form of BaSO₄·PbSO₄ crystals. Simultaneously, the electrolyte was purified of copper by nickel powder and the obtained cement copper was filtered on a filter-press, together with the precipitating mixed crystals of barium sulphate and lead sulphate. No deterioration of the filtration during copper purification was observed. Better intermixing in the cementator ensured a considerably smaller consumption of barium chloride in tests under industrial conditions than in the laboratory tests. This process is recommended for purifying the nickel electrolyte down to 0.16 g/l Pb, which is sufficient for obtaining 0.0003% Pb in cathodic nickel. The advantages of the process are the complete removal of the lead from the electrolysis shop, the simplicity of the process, no complicated equipment is required and, finally, only a very small quantity of the main reagent (0.1 kg/m³) is required. There are 3 figures.

[Abstractor's Note: This is a slightly abridged translation.]

Card 5/6

KRASNONOSOV, V.P.; BORBAT, V.F.

Electrorefining of nickel with the use of high-sulfur
anodes. TSvet.met. 38 no.10:38-41 0 '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

BORBAT, V.F.; KRASNONOSOV, V.P.

Formation of whiskers on nickel cathode surfaces. TSvet. met.
38 no.5:41 My '65. (MIRA 18:6)

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Grains. Legumes. Tropical M-1
Cereals.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 2, 1959, No. 6243

Author : Krasnook, N. P.
Inst : ~~Kuban'~~ Experimental Station
Title : Gametogenesis Stage in Rice

Orig Pub : V sb.: Kratkiye itogi nauchno-izsled. raboty
(Kubansk. ris. opyt. st.) za 1956 g.
Krasnodar, "Sov. Kuban'", 1957, 87-91

Abstract : The results of vegetation experiments made with
late ripening Bol'shevik and early Bozu
varieties are given in this paper. The periods
when the plants pass through the gametogenesis
stage were established by how long rice is
allowed to remain without blue-violet rays. This
was achieved by putting the plants under a

Card 1/2

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Grains. Legumes. Tropical M-1
Cereals.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 2, 1959, No. 6243

tartrazine filter. The lack of blue-violet rays was most effective on the Bol'shevik variety during the first period of panicle formation; on the early Bozu, the results were most noticeable during the period of formation of stamen tubercles. The gametogenesis stage in early sowing starts after the luminous stage and lasts till the formation of staminal tubercles in the case of the Bol'shevik variety. Late sowings prolong the course of gametogenesis stage. The lack of blue-violet rays increases the growth of plants in height. Bibl. 11 titles. -- T. I. Shapiro

Card 2/2

KHAZANOV, M.A., professor; SHPEYER, S.Ye.; ~~KRASNOPIERKO, R.A.~~

Clinical course and picture of acute poliomyelitis. Klin.med. 34 no.4:
66-73 Ap '53. (MLRA 6:7)

1. Klinika nervnykh bolezney Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(Poliomyelitis)

KRASNOPEROV, A.

PA 30T101

USSR/Ships - Repair
Ships, Cargo

Oct 1947

"A Universal Method of Ship Repair," A. Krasnoperov,
Morg, 5 1/2 pp

"Morskoy Flot" No 10

As the Five-Year Plan, 1946 - 1950, calls for more than doubling the amount of cargo carried by the merchant fleet, the equipment of the fleet must be more completely utilized. In order to do this, ship repairing must be organized to cut down the time vessels spend in repair. The plan calls for standard machinery and standard spare parts throughout the fleet, organizing the operation of shore establishments with a

30T101

USSR/Ships - Repair (Contd)

Oct 1947

proper schedule for receiving the ships, and organizing the ships for their repair schedule.

IC

30T101

KRASNOPEROV, A., inzhener.

New type of a machine tool for shaping flexible sheet steel. Mor. 1
rech. flot 14 no. 1:22-25 Ja '54. (MLBA 7:1)

(Power presses)

KRASNOPEROV, A. A.

PHASE I

TREASURE ISLAND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REPORT

AID 265 - I

BOOK

Call No. : TN279.B33

Authors: BARON, L. I., VASIL'YEV, G. A., DORUCHAYEV, M. M.,
KRASNOPEROV, A. A., Mining engineers.

Full Title: BLASTING

Transliterated Title: Vzrynyye raboty

Publishing Data

Originating Agency: None

Publishing House: State Publishing House on Structural Materials

Date: 1953 No. pp.: 323

No. of copies: 4,000

Editorial Staff

Editor: Baron, L. I., Doctor of
Technical Sciences

Tech. Ed.: None

Editor-in-Chief: None

Appraiser: None

Text Data

Coverage: This is a textbook prepared for use with a course in "Blasting," given in technical colleges of the Ministry for the Building Materials Industry in the USSR. The main emphasis is put on blasting in open-cut exploitations. The methods used in underground mining are outlined to a lesser extent. The theory and technology of blasting presented is based mainly on the experiences of the Main Office for Blasting Works in Industry (Glavvzryvprom), formerly the All-Union

1/2

Vzryvnyye raboty

AID 265 - I

Drilling and Blasting Trust (Soyuzvzryvprom).

This textbook does not treat the properties of explosives, or drilling, safety measures, and standardization because all those problems constitute different separate courses. The problem of blasting is covered in detail with many empirical formulas.

This is a comprehensive outline of all aspects of blasting which cannot easily be found in American literature.

2/2

KRASNOPIEROV, F.A., inzhener.

Watching metal creep in steam pipelines. Rab.energ. 3 no.5:1-3 My '53.
(MLRA 6:5)
(Creep of Metals)

KRASNOPIEROV / F.A.

AID P - 3393

Subject : USSR/Electricity

Card 1/1 Pub. 29 - 8/30

Authors : Krasnoperov, F. A., and B. I. Sheynin, Engs.

Title : ~~COOLING OF THE SUPPORTING CROWN OF A BOILER~~
Cooling of the supporting crown of a boiler

Periodical : Energetik, 10, 14-15, 0 1955

Abstract : The author describes a 150 t/hr capacity Ramsin once-through boiler which was interrupted several times in its operation because of the burning out of its crown. A cooling of the crown was developed, which the author describes as successful. Two drawings.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date